








Entrepreneurship and Nursing in Skin Wound Care in the Brazilian Context: a Scoping Review

Valbene Gomes Teixeira¹ , Maria Girlane Sousa Albuquerque Brandão^{2*} ,
Célia Maria Santos Rezende¹ , Maria Beatriz Pereira da Silva¹ , Gardiele Ferreira Silva¹ ,
Fernanda Larisse Souza da Silva Cardoso¹ , Andressa Arraes Silva¹ 

ABSTRACT

Objective: To map the opportunities for entrepreneurship in nursing within the field of skin wound care in the Brazilian context. **Method:** Scope review based on the guiding question: “What are the opportunities for entrepreneurship in nursing within the context of skin injury care in Brazil?” The review included articles, resolutions, editorials, book chapters, monographs, dissertations, and theses, all available in full text, published since 2015. The search was conducted on platforms such as SciELO, Nursing Database (BDENF), Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS), Spanish Bibliographic Index of Health Sciences (IBECS), the Portal of Resolutions, opinions from the Federal and Regional Nursing Councils, as well as Google Scholar. **Results:** The final sample consisted of 28 documents and scientific articles. Among the possibilities for entrepreneurial activities in nursing, the use of laser therapy (n=14) in skin wound care, autonomous and/or freelance nursing services—primarily in home care—and the opening of private practices were highlighted. **Conclusion:** The study identified that nursing offers several opportunities for entrepreneurship in the care of individuals with skin wounds, particularly through the use of adjunct technologies to support healing, home care services, and private practices. These opportunities provide greater professional and social visibility and recognition.


DESCRIPTORS: Entrepreneurship. Nursing. Wounds and injuries. Stomatherapy.

Empreendedorismo e enfermagem nos cuidados com lesões de pele no cenário brasileiro: revisão de escopo

RESUMO

Objetivo: Mapear na literatura as oportunidades de empreendedorismo na enfermagem com o cuidado de lesões de pele no cenário brasileiro. **Método:** Revisão de escopo baseada na questão norteadora “Quais as oportunidades de empreendedorismo na enfermagem nos cuidados com lesões de pele no cenário brasileiro?” Incluíram-se artigos, resoluções, editoriais, capítulos de livro, monografias, dissertações e teses, disponíveis na íntegra, acerca da temática, publicados desde 2015, com buscas nas plataformas SciELO, BDENF, LILACS, IBECS, Portal de Resoluções e em pareceres dos conselhos Federal e regionais de Enfermagem, além do Google Scholar. **Resultados:** A amostra final foi composta de 28 documentos e artigos científicos. Dentre as possibilidades de atuação em empreendedorismo na enfermagem, houve destaque para o cuidado com lesões de pele associado ao uso da laserterapia (n=14), serviços de enfermagem no cuidado com o tratamento de

¹Universidade Estadual do Maranhão – São Luís (MA), Brasil. 

²Universidade de São Paulo – São Paulo (SP), Brasil. 

*Corresponding author: girlanealbuquerque@usp.br

Section Editor: Manuela de Mendonça F. Coelho

Received: Mar. 25, 2024 | Accepted: Aug. 13, 2024

How to cite: Teixeira VG, Brandão MGSA, Rezende CMS, Silva MBP, Silva GF, Cardoso FLSS et al. Entrepreneurship and nursing in skin wound care in the Brazilian context: a scoping review. ESTIMA, Braz J Enterostomal Ther. 2024;22:e1557. https://doi.org/10.30886/estima.v22.1557_IN

lesões cutâneas de forma autônoma e/ou liberal, principalmente em *home care* e abertura de consultório. **Conclusão:** No estudo, identificou-se que a enfermagem tem várias oportunidades de atuação no empreendedorismo nos cuidados de pessoas com lesões de pele, principalmente com uso de tecnologias adjuvantes para auxiliar a cicatrização, a atenção em *home care* e em consultórios, trazendo mais visibilidade e valorização profissionais e sociais.

DESCRITORES: Empreendedorismo. Enfermagem. Ferimentos e lesões. Estomaterapia.

Emprendimiento y enfermería en el cuidado de lesiones cutáneas en el escenario brasileño: revisión de alcance

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Mapear en la literatura las oportunidades de emprendimiento en enfermería en el cuidado de lesiones cutáneas en el escenario brasileño. **Método:** Revisión de alcance basada en la pregunta orientadora: "¿Cuáles son las oportunidades de emprendimiento en enfermería en el cuidado de lesiones cutáneas en el escenario brasileño?" Se incluyeron artículos, resoluciones, editoriales, capítulos de libros, monografías, disertaciones y tesis, disponibles en su totalidad, sobre la temática, publicados a partir de 2015. Se realizaron búsquedas en SciELO, BDENF, LILACS, IBECs, Portal de Resoluciones y Dictámenes del Consejo Federal y Consejos Regionales de Enfermería, además de Google Scholar. **Resultados:** La muestra final estuvo compuesta por 28 documentos y artículos científicos. Entre las posibilidades de actuación en el emprendimiento en enfermería, se destacó el cuidado de lesiones cutáneas asociadas al uso de la laserterapia (n=14), los servicios de enfermería en el tratamiento de lesiones cutáneas de forma autónoma y/o liberal, principalmente en atención domiciliaria y la apertura de consultorios. **Conclusión:** El estudio identificó que la enfermería tiene diversas oportunidades de actuar de manera emprendedora en el cuidado de personas con lesiones en la piel, principalmente con el uso de tecnologías adjuvantes para ayudar en la cicatrización, la atención domiciliaria y en consultorios, aportando mayor visibilidad y valoración profesional y social.

DESCRIPTORES: Emprendimiento. Enfermería. Heridas y lesiones. Estomaterapia.

INTRODUCTION

The term entrepreneur originates from the French word *entreprendre*, which describes a person who organizes and manages a business venture and assumes the associated risks, typically to generate monetary capital¹. In nursing, the concept of entrepreneurship refers to the ability to create business opportunities both within and outside of professional practice, as well as to develop innovative solutions to meet the needs of clients and society².

In the field of nursing, entrepreneurship is rapidly expanding for several reasons, including the desire for independence, advancements in education, the increasing demand for health services, and changes in health management. These changes require multidisciplinary knowledge and, as an emerging research field, open up new opportunities for nursing practices³.

It is worth noting that, given this growth, it has become possible to engage in entrepreneurial activities across various areas of nursing, such as specialized home care, health consulting/advisory services, aesthetics, clinic management, and others. However, wound care stands out as one of the most promising areas due to the growing demand for care related to skin lesions, which is attributed to an aging population and an increase in chronic health conditions³.

According to the Brazilian Federal Nursing Council (COFEN in Portuguese), nursing professionals can autonomously perform professional activities related to wound care. COFEN Resolution No. 567/2018 explicitly states that nurses are responsible for caring for patients with wounds, supporting the profession's autonomy and enhancing its visibility in the care of individuals with compromised skin integrity⁴.

According to Opinion No. 021/2015 from the Bahia Regional Nursing Council (COREN in Portuguese), nurses are qualified and legally authorized to open specialized wound treatment clinics. These clinics provide autonomous care, including prevention, diagnosis, treatment, protocol implementation, and personalized interventions⁵.

However, despite the growing trend of entrepreneurship, many professionals still do not recognize their entrepreneurial potential. In undergraduate programs, the lack of courses on entrepreneurship in the curriculum limits the development of an entrepreneurial mindset. This is because entrepreneurship is often perceived as being outside the scope of traditional nursing education, which is misaligned with the current career opportunities in the job market^{6,7}.

Despite the significance of entrepreneurship in nursing and skin wound care, no review studies, including scoping reviews, were found on this topic. Therefore, this study may contribute to the dissemination of knowledge related to entrepreneurship concepts and skin wound care, as well as map the main opportunities in this field, aiming for success and increased visibility of entrepreneurial ventures. This underscores the importance of this investigation as a guide for new entrepreneurial projects in stomatherapy.

OBJECTIVES

This study aims to map the opportunities for entrepreneurship in nursing related to skin wound care within the Brazilian context.

METHODS

This is a scoping review, defined as an important tool within the diverse arsenal of evidence synthesis methods. Its goal is to map available evidence on a given topic and identify key concepts, theories, main sources, and gaps in the existing knowledge⁸. To ensure a high standard of rigor and transparency, this study was conducted following the PRISMA-ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews) guidelines⁸. The study protocol was registered on the Open Science Framework platform (DOI: 10.17605/OSF.IO/A4HJ3).

The study followed the steps outlined by the Joanna Briggs Institute⁹:

1. Definition and alignment of the study objective and research question;
2. Development and alignment of inclusion criteria with the objective and guiding research question;
3. Description of the planned approach for evidence searching, selection, data extraction, and presentation of evidence;
4. Search for evidence across information sources;
5. Selection of scientific documents;
6. Extraction of scientific documents;
7. Analysis of scientific documents;
8. Presentation of results;
9. Preparation of a summary of evidence in relation to the review objective and organization of conclusions and implications of the findings.

To guide the review process, a research question was formulated using the PCC strategy: P = population (nurses), C = concept (entrepreneurship opportunities), and C = context (skin wound care in the Brazilian context)¹⁰. Thus, the guiding research question of this study, based on the PCC framework, was: "What are the opportunities for entrepreneurship in nursing related to skin wound care in the Brazilian context?"

The study included articles, resolutions, editorials, book chapters, monographs, dissertations, and theses that were fully available and published since 2015. The timeframe was based on the publication of COFEN Resolution No. 501/2015, which approved and instituted the Regulation on the Competence of the Nursing Team in Wound Care (currently revoked by Resolution No. 567/2018). Duplicate studies, comments, and opinions from area specialists were excluded.

To select articles relevant to the research topic, the following national and international databases were used: Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Nursing Database (BDENF), Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS), and the Spanish Bibliographic Index in Health Sciences (IBECS), with the last three accessed via the Virtual Health Library. In addition to these databases, Google Scholar was also reviewed.

The selection of electronic information sources for this study was carefully considered, with the aim of ensuring the relevance and specificity of the documents to the research topic, focusing on the Brazilian context. Other international sources, such as Scopus and Web of Science, although comprehensive and internationally recognized, contain a large volume of articles focused on studies from other countries, which may reduce the relevance of the data for the Brazilian context. Therefore, databases that predominantly cover studies and regulations from other countries may not adequately reflect the specific characteristics of Brazil. In prior searches, it was observed that Latin American databases tend to have a higher concentration of studies directly addressing the context and particularities of Latin America, including Brazil.

To develop the search strategies, controlled descriptors were used, which were extracted from the Health Sciences Descriptors (DeCS in Portuguese). Based on an analysis of the descriptors and the PCC strategy chosen for this study, the final search strategies were planned and applied in the databases using Boolean operators “AND” and “OR,” along with truncation (*) at the root of key terms, as illustrated in Chart 1.

In addition to the aforementioned electronic information sources, official documents from the Federal and Regional Nursing Councils were considered. These documents are crucial for understanding the regulatory framework and guidelines that govern nursing practice and entrepreneurship in skin wound care, making them indispensable sources for the study.

The initial evaluation and selection of scientific documents retrieved from the electronic information sources were conducted independently by two authors from the research team, from June to December 2023, and reviewed in March 2024 with the assistance of the online software Rayyan, a tool that facilitates the screening and selection of scientific articles. The documents were exported to the Rayyan interface in RIS file format. Subsequently, a duplicate analysis was performed, as the software allows for the automatic identification and removal of duplicate studies, retaining only one version of each article.

Once duplicates were removed, the topics and types of studies were analyzed by reviewing the titles and abstracts of the articles. Next, the eligibility of the articles was assessed through full-text readings. Based on the pre-established eligibility criteria, the relevant scientific documents were analyzed. Data extraction from the studies was carried out using a customized tool, which included the type of scientific document, year, authorship, and title.

The main findings of the studies included in the final research sample were rigorously analyzed and synthesized, then organized into tables to facilitate understanding and presentation of the results. The scientific documents included in the final sample were labeled as D1, D2, D3... D28 for simplified identification.

All scientific works used in the research were duly cited and referenced in accordance with copyright regulations.

RESULTS

Figure 1 illustrates the article selection process. The database search yielded 615 scientific articles for analysis. After performing duplicate analysis, 12 records were excluded, retaining only one valid version of each scientific document. Next, the titles and abstracts of the articles were reviewed, resulting in the exclusion of 598 articles that did not meet the eligibility criteria: divergent topics (n=587), studies conducted in other countries (n=7), and expert opinions (n=4). As a

Chart 1. Search strategies applied in the electronic information sources.

Electronic information sources	Search strategies
BDENF, LILACS, and IBECS via VHL	<i>((empreendedorismo OR "empreendedorismo em saúde")) AND (enfer*) AND ("ferimentos e lesões" OR ferida* OR estomaterapia)) AND (db:("LILACS" OR "BDENF" OR "IBECS")) AND (year_cluster:[2015 TO 2024])</i>
SciELO	<i>(empreendedorismo OR "empreendedorismo em saúde") AND (enfer*) AND ("ferimentos e lesões" OR ferida* OR Estomaterapia)</i>
Google Scholar	<i>Empreendedorismo AND Enfermagem AND Estomaterapia</i>

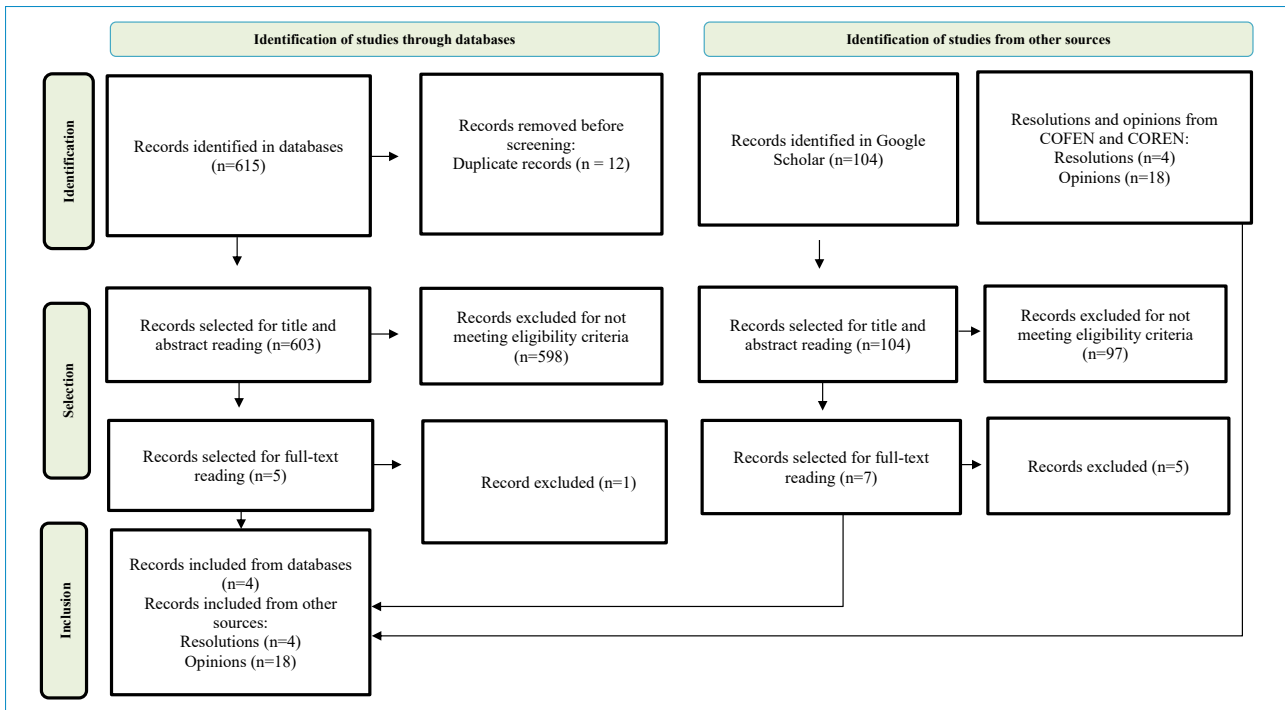


Figure 1. Flowchart illustrating the screening and selection process of the studies, constructed according to PRISMA recommendations. Bacabal (MA), 2024.

result, five articles were selected for full-text reading, one of which was excluded because its focus did not align with the research question. Thus, four articles were included in the final sample.

In Google Scholar, the search allowed for the analysis of 104 documents, covering results up to the tenth page. After evaluation, 97 documents were excluded based on the review of titles and abstracts due to divergent topics (n=89), expert opinions (n=2), journal comments (n=4), and public exam content (n=2). As a result, seven scientific articles were read in full, and two articles were selected for the final sample.

The COFEN portal was used as a source for searching resolutions and opinions, which were manually retrieved. Documents that aligned with the theme were selected, resulting in the inclusion of four resolutions and 18 opinions. Chart 2 (references 11–38) presents the characterization of the scientific documents included in this scoping review, highlighting opinions from the regional nursing councils (n=11), COFEN opinions (n=7), COFEN resolutions (n=4), scientific articles (n=4), a scientific abstract (n=1), and a master’s thesis (n=1). The years of publication were as follows: 2022 (n=5), 2021 (n=3), 2020 (n=2), 2018 (n=7), 2017 (n=3), 2016 (n=4), and 2015 (n=4). These documents address the possibilities for nursing practice or entrepreneurship in the area of skin wound care.

Table 1 presents the distribution of nursing entrepreneurship opportunities in skin wound care. Among these possibilities, the prominent areas identified were skin wound care associated with the use of laser therapy (n=14; 50%), nursing services in the autonomous and/or freelance treatment of skin wounds in home care (n=7; 25%), and the opening of private practices (n=4; 14.28%). These documents address the possibilities for nursing practice or entrepreneurship in the field of skin wound care.

DISCUSSION

Entrepreneurship in nursing is a viable and attractive opportunity that fosters a path capable of bringing greater visibility to the profession. Moreover, it allows for the creation of spaces for autonomous practice and social recognition of the profession, while consolidating science, technology, and innovation in various settings and fields of practice^{2,39}.

Chart 2. Characterization of the studies included in the scoping review. Bacabal (MA), 2024.

Nº	Type of Scientific Document	Year	Authorship	Title
D1	Resolution No. 685	2022	COFEN ¹¹	Establishes the granting of Technical Responsibility Annotation in Nursing Services provided autonomously and/or independently
D2	Opinion No. 11	2022	COFEN ¹²	Nurse's role in the therapeutic use of platelet-rich plasma (PRP)
D3	Opinion No. 003	2022	COREN/PR ¹³	Application of low-frequency laser therapy by nurses
D4	Poster/Abstract	2022	Torres e Silva ¹⁴	Entrepreneurship in nursing with the establishment of a specialized clinic: an experience report
D5	Scientific Article	2022	Amoedo et al. ¹⁵	Entrepreneurial nurses' role in a municipality in the interior of Rondônia
D6	Scientific Article	2021	Lucena et al. ¹⁶	Laser in wounds: knowledge translation to an effective and innovative nursing practice
D7	Dissertation	2021	Leme ¹⁷	Entrepreneurship in nursing in stomatherapy: enhancing job opportunities
D8	Opinion No. 114	2021	COFEN ¹⁸	Technical opinion on the nurse's role in intravascular laser irradiation of blood (ILIB)
D9	Opinion No. 001	2020	COFEN ¹⁹	Regulation. Ozone therapy as a nursing practice in Brazil
D10	Opinion No. 029	2020	COREN/SC ²⁰	Use of laser in wound treatment by nursing professionals
D11	Opinion No. 09	2018	COREN/MS ²¹	Laser use in wound care by nurses
D12	Opinion No. 009	2018	COREN/SP ²²	Red and infrared laser
D13	Opinion No. 13	2018	COFEN ²³	Professional legislation. Use of low-intensity laser therapy in nipple lesions
D14	Resolution No. 0567	2018	COFEN ²⁴	Regulation of the nurse's role in caring for patients with wounds
D15	Resolution No. 568	2018	COFEN ²⁵	Approves the Regulation for Nursing Clinics and Nursing Offices
D16	Scientific Article	2018	Oliveira et al. ²⁶	Nurse autonomy as an independent professional: the experience of establishing a nursing clinic
D17	Scientific Article	2018	Lima et al. ²⁷	Low-intensity laser therapy in wound treatment and nursing practice
D18	Opinion No. 04	2017	COREN/DF ²⁸	Application of oral laser therapy by nurses in oncology patients
D19	Opinion No. 002	2017	COFEN ²⁹	Normative Decision 72 of Coren-MG. Prevention and treatment of skin lesions
D20	Opinion No. 06	2017	COREN/CE ³⁰	Technical Opinion on Low-Intensity Laser Therapy (LILT) in the practice of treating acute and chronic wounds by nurses
D21	Opinion No. 001	2016	COREN/RJ ³¹	Nurse's competence in wound treatment using low-power laser
D22	Opinion No. 026	2016	COREN/GO ³²	Use of laser in wound treatment by nursing professionals
D23	Opinion No. 10	2016	COREN/CE ³³	Opinion of COREN-CE's Fiscal Sector No. 10/2016
D24	Opinion No. 004	2016	COREN/SP ³⁴	Use of low-intensity laser by nursing professionals in wound treatment
D25	Resolution No. 501	2015	COFEN ³⁵	Regulates the competence of the nursing team in wound care and other provisions
D26	Opinion No. 021	2015	COREN/BA ³⁶	Opening of a specialized nursing clinic for wound treatment
D27	Opinion No. 280	2015	COFEN ³⁷	Nursing legislation. Treatment of skin lesions
D28	Opinion No. 308	2015	COFEN ³⁸	Use of ozonated water as a therapeutic resource in wound treatment

Notes: COFEN - Brazilian Federal Nursing Council; COREN - Regional Nursing Council.

In this study, various entrepreneurship opportunities for nurses in skin wound care were identified, with an emphasis on treatment using laser therapy, nursing services for the autonomous or freelance care of skin wounds in home care, and the opening of private practices.

Among the entrepreneurial opportunities in the care of individuals with skin wounds, the use of laser therapy stood out. A consulted study supports the fact that nurses have been seeking professional development and additional certifications to expand their range of services and revenue generation, including certification in light-based therapies¹⁴. This finding is related to the increased availability of certification courses, the modernization of laser devices (which are smaller and easier to transport), the significant benefits in wound healing, and the fact that it is a non-invasive technology.

Table 1. Distribution of nursing entrepreneurship opportunities in skin wound care. Bacabal (MA), 2024.

Entrepreneurship Opportunities	Documents	n	%
Treatment of wounds using laser therapy	D3, D6, D8, D10, D11, D12, D13, D17, D18, D20, D21, D22, D23, D24	14	50
Nursing services in the autonomous and/or independent care of skin wounds in home care	D1, D5, D7, D15, D19, D25, D27	7	25
Opening of a private practice	D4, D14, D16, D26	4	14,28
Treatment with ozone therapy	D9, D28	2	7,14
Treatment of wounds using platelet-rich plasma	D2	1	3,57

Nurses have a broad range of care activities in the treatment of skin wounds. Among the autonomous practices of nurses are private practices in home care, including wound assessment, cleaning, recommending wound dressings, providing instructions to caregivers on dressing changes, and implementing preventive measures for new wounds³⁷. This systematic approach focuses on the individual and the determinants of the wound, rather than just the wound itself. This implies professional autonomy and visibility in the field.

It is important to highlight that nurses do not require specialization for such care, as this practice is regulated by COFEN. Both generalist nurses and those specialized in dermatology and/or stomatherapy have legal backing to intervene in the prevention, care, and assistance of patients with wounds³⁶. However, knowledge and skills are necessary, as wound healing is a complex process with particularities that depend on the clinical conditions of the patient.

Therefore, nurses with solid knowledge have a wide range of opportunities to pursue entrepreneurship in this specific area of nursing. This is due to the limited availability of these specialized care services in public facilities, as well as the workload burden they generate, which increases the demand for private services¹⁷. Entrepreneurship in this sector can, therefore, be an opportunity to fill this gap in care and provide high-quality services to patients seeking specialized care.

It is evident that entrepreneurship is associated with the initiative to address the need for pre- and/or post-hospital care. Nurses play a fundamental role in the transition of care from hospital to home, ensuring a safe and effective transition process without complications, reducing the risk of unnecessary readmissions, and, most importantly, providing care during the transition⁴⁰. This finding reinforces the fact that freelance nurses find new horizons for entrepreneurship, enhancing the value of their labor.

With regard to the opening and operation of nursing clinics and offices, this practice is governed by Resolutions No. 568/2018 and No. 606/2019, which include annexes with registration forms for the enrollment and registration of nursing offices and clinics with the regional nursing councils⁴¹. However, it is necessary to be familiar with legislation, legal aspects, and requirements, such as the National Register of Legal Entities (CNPJ in Portuguese) form for opening a business, as the process of opening clinics is not yet part of the nursing curriculum.

Through their clinics, nursing professionals play a role in health promotion, recovery, and rehabilitation, enjoying freedom, autonomy, and technical and scientific guarantees³⁶. This identification as an entrepreneurial activity, through the opening of clinics and the creation of patient appointment schedules, is supported by a COFEN resolution²⁵.

Recently, the term “clinic in a suitcase” has become common, referring to mobile solutions in which nurses care for people with wounds at home, bringing clinic materials to provide high-quality care in the comfort of the patient’s home. The goal of this practice is to expand access to specialized care for dependent or semi-dependent individuals, while also humanizing care and strengthening relationships⁴². In this way, in addition to having a fixed clinic, nurses break traditional patterns by using a “portable clinic” to serve patients at home.

In addition to the aforementioned entrepreneurial opportunities, ozone therapy and the use of platelet-rich plasma were highlighted. Ozone therapy is a minimally invasive method that promotes tissue oxygenation through the gas infusion of ozone and oxygen¹⁹. Platelet-rich plasma, on the other hand, is a technique that uses the patient’s own blood as treatment, promoting the regeneration and repair of damaged tissues¹². These practices are relatively new in nursing but have already gained attention as adjunct therapies for the treatment of wounds that are difficult to heal.

Entrepreneurship in nursing is a complex process that seeks both personal and professional changes, which impact the profession as a whole. It is an arduous journey in the initial phase—essentially, a multifaceted journey—that requires dedication and hard work. However, understanding and working in a field one enjoys is half the battle; the other half is strengthening the profession, thereby enabling greater social recognition⁴¹. This entire process contributes to personal growth, professional appreciation, and increased recognition by the community and society at large.

In the Brazilian context, the National Curriculum Guidelines for nursing programs address competencies in administration and management, including the ability of professionals to become entrepreneurs in Brazil⁴³. However, a review study identified that entrepreneurship education is still underexplored in the nursing undergraduate curriculum⁴⁴.

Unfortunately, few universities have adapted their curricula to develop the entrepreneurial aspect of nursing, and this lack may be why entrepreneurial opportunities are not embraced, solidified, and disseminated among professionals⁴⁵. This finding suggests the need for complementary training to acquire skills and knowledge relevant to the business world, in order to build and strengthen a profitable, functional, and sustainable healthcare network.

On a positive note, the study conducted by Colichi et al.⁴⁶ on the proposal for entrepreneurship education in undergraduate nursing programs, using active methodologies and activities based on the Theory of Meaningful Learning, demonstrates that it is feasible to include the theme of entrepreneurship in the nursing curriculum, paving the way for the expansion of similar pedagogical projects.

There is no doubt that entrepreneurship in nursing is extremely challenging, given the lack of encouragement, the undergraduate curriculum, and the socially constructed notion that nursing actions should be driven by love. However, various professional role models inspire and motivate entrepreneurship within the profession.

It was also observed that there is a lack of research in this area, particularly regarding monetary value and return on investment. These limitations reduce the ability to analyze the economic impact of entrepreneurship in nursing and to identify the real value of these services. Without this information, it is difficult for nursing professionals and investors to understand the unique and specific benefits of starting businesses in the sector.

Moreover, despite the evidence provided by various opinions, it is essential for nursing researchers to be increasingly motivated to publish on the topic, given the existing research gaps regarding the creation and management of businesses in the nursing field. Overcoming these limitations will provide a better understanding of the value of entrepreneurship in nursing, which can lead to greater innovation and growth in the sector.

Although this scoping review has limitations, such as the inclusion of documents that represent only the Brazilian context, it presents promising data regarding the possibilities for nurses to act as entrepreneurs in the care of individuals with skin wounds.

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that nursing can significantly expand its scope through entrepreneurship, especially with the monetization of services such as laser therapy and the autonomous care of skin wounds, predominantly in home care and private practices. These modalities not only promote the visibility and appreciation of the profession but also address the gaps in the healthcare system and the needs of an underserved population. However, it is acknowledged that the path to entrepreneurship in nursing is challenging and requires the continued engagement of professionals. Therefore, it is suggested that further studies investigate the experiences of entrepreneurial nurses, exploring the difficulties, challenges, and financial aspects involved. Additionally, it is recommended to develop practical guides for implementing home nursing services.

By encouraging entrepreneurship among nurses, the development of health and well-being is enhanced, strengthening the role of nursing as a fundamental pillar in comprehensive healthcare. This study highlights the importance of promoting and supporting entrepreneurship in nursing, encouraging a broader vision of professional development and public health.

Acknowledgments: Not applicable.

Author contributions: VGT: project administration, formal analysis, conceptualization, data curation, writing — original draft, writing — review and editing, investigation, and methodology. MGSAB: project administration, formal analysis, conceptualization, data curation, writing — original draft, writing — review and editing, investigation, methodology, and supervision. CMSR: formal analysis, writing — review and editing, and methodology. MBPS: formal analysis, writing — review and editing, and methodology. GFS: formal analysis, writing — review and editing, and methodology. FLSSC: formal analysis, writing — review and editing, and methodology. AAS: project administration, formal analysis, conceptualization, data curation, writing — original draft, writing — review and editing, investigation, methodology, and supervision.

Availability of research data: All data were generated or analyzed in this study.

Funding: Not applicable.

Conflict of interest: None declared.

REFERENCES

1. Slepcevic-Zach P, Stock M, Tafner G. Entrepreneurship education at the University of Graz. In: Weber S, Oser FK, Achtenhagen F, Fretschner M, Trost S (eds). *Becoming an entrepreneur. Professional and vet learning*. Rotterdam: SensePublishers eBooks; 2014. p. 109-22. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-6209-596-0_7
2. Copelli FHS, Erdmann AL, Santos JLG. Entrepreneurship in nursing: an integrative literature review. *Rev Bras Enferm*. 2019 Feb;72(suppl 1):289-98. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167-2017-0523>
3. Silva IS, Xavier PB, Almeida JLS. Empreendedorismo empresarial na enfermagem: desafios, potencialidades e perspectivas. *Res Soc Dev*. 2020 Aug 2;9(8):e912986348. <https://doi.org/10.33448/rsd-v9i8.6348>
4. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Resolução COFEN nº 567/2018. Regulamenta a atuação da equipe de enfermagem no cuidado aos pacientes com feridas [Internet]. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem; 2018 [acessado 25 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/resolucao-cofenno-567-2018_60340.html
5. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem. Parecer COREN – BA nº 21/2015. Abertura de Consultório de Enfermagem Especializado em tratamento de Feridas [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2015 [acessado 23 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.coren-ba.gov.br/parecer-coren-ba-n%E2%81%B0-0212015_21561.html
6. Santos JLG, Bolina AF. Empreendedorismo na enfermagem: uma necessidade para inovações no cuidado em saúde e visibilidade profissional. *Enferm em Foco*. 2020;11(2):4-5. <https://doi.org/10.21675/2357-707x.2020.v11.n2.4037>
7. Silva CAC, Souza TLVD, Costa JSD, Aquino GAD, Gomes MLS, Freitas AS. Percurso inovador na enfermagem especializada: transcurso do estudante de graduação a um profissional empreendedor [Internet]. *Simpósio Brasileiro de Estomatologia Norte-Nordeste*; 2022 [acessado 24 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://anais.sobest.com.br/sben/article/view/312>
8. Munn Z, Peters MDJ, Stern C, Tufanaru C, McArthur A, Aromataris E. Systematic review or scoping review? Guidance for authors when choosing between a systematic or scoping review approach. *BMC Med Res Methodol*. 2018 Nov;18(1):143. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-018-0611-x>
9. Aromataris E, Munn Z. *JBI manual for evidence synthesis*. JBI; 2020. <https://doi.org/10.46658/JBIMES-20-01>
10. Dantas HLL, Costa CRB, Costa LMC, Lúcio IML, Comassetto I. Como elaborar uma revisão integrativa: sistematização do método científico. *Rev Recien*. 2021;12(37):334-45. <https://doi.org/10.24276/rrecien2022.12.37.334-345>
11. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Resolução COFEN nº 685/2022. Institui a concessão de Anotação de Responsabilidade Técnica nos Serviços de Enfermagem prestados de forma autônoma e/ou liberal [Internet]. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem; 2022 [acessado 27 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/resolucao-cofen-no-685-2022_95766.html
12. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Parecer de Câmara Técnica nº 11/2022/CTLN/COFEN – Revogado pelo parecer 4/2023/COFEN/CREE. Atuação do Enfermeiro no uso terapêutico do PRP (plasma rico em plaquetas) [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2022 [acessado 15 abr. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/parecer-de-camara-tecnica-no-11-2022-ctln-cofen_102010.html

13. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem do Paraná. Parecer Técnico COREN/PR nº 003/2022. Aplicação de Laserterapia de baixa frequência por Enfermeiro [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2022 [acessado 12 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://ouvidoria.cofen.gov.br/coren-pr/transparencia/71436/download/PDF#:~:text=Os%20efeitos%20do%20laser%20de,de%20fibrina%20quanto%20de%20col%C3%A1geno>
14. Torres VCDP, Silva GQD. Empreendedorismo na enfermagem com a implantação de consultório especializado: um relato de experiência [Internet]. Simpósio Brasileiro de Estomaterapia Norte-Nordeste; 2022 [acessado 02 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://anais.sobest.com.br/sben/article/view/303>
15. Amoedo GBP, Ribeiro LR, Costa RS, Viana TCT. Atuação dos enfermeiros empreendedores em um município no interior de Rondônia. *Braz J Surg Clin*. 2022 Set-Nov;40(3):48-53.
16. Lucena AF, Bavaresco T, Menegon DB, Schneider SMB, Medeiros RM, Souza CMB. Laser in wounds: knowledge translation to an effective and innovative nursing practice. *Rev Gaucha Enferm*. 2021 Nov 3;42:e20200396. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1983-1447.2021.20200396>
17. Leme LNR. Empreendedorismo na enfermagem em estomaterapia: potencializando oportunidades de trabalho [dissertação]. Rio de Janeiro: Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro; 2021.
18. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Parecer de Câmara Técnica nº 114/2021. Parecer técnico sobre a atuação do Enfermeiro na Irradiação Intravascular a Laser no Sangue – ILIB [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2021 [acessado 23 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://www.coren-es.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/PARECER-No-114-2022-CTAS.pdf>
19. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Parecer Normativo nº 001/2020/COFEN. Regulamentação. Ozonioterapia como Prática do Enfermeiro no Brasil [Internet]. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem; 2020 [acessado 28 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/parecer-normativo-no-001-2020_77357.html
20. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem de Santa Catarina. Resposta Técnica COREN/SC nº 029/2020. Utilização de laser no tratamento de feridas por profissional Enfermeiro [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2020 [acessado 13 abr. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://transparencia.corensc.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/RT-029-2020-Laser-em-feridas-.pdf>
21. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem de Mato Grosso do Sul. Memorando nº 09/2018 – Câmara Técnica de Assistência/CTA. Uso de laser em feridas por enfermeiros [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2018 [acessado 02 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <http://www.corenms.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/PARECER-T%C3%89CNICO-N.09.2018.pdf>
22. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem de São Paulo. Câmara Técnica. Parecer COREN-SP 009/2018. Parecer Ofício 481/2018 GAB/SMS. Laser Vermelho e Infravermelho [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2018 [acessado 04 abr. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://portal.coren-sp.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/parecer-009-2018.pdf>
23. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Parecer de Câmara Técnica nº 13/201/CTLN/COFEN. Legislação profissional. Uso de laserterapia de baixa intensidade em lesões mamilares [Internet]. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem; 2018 [acessado 23 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/parecer-n-13-2018-cofen-ctl_n_65231.html
24. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Anexo da Resolução COFEN nº 0567/2018. Regulamento da atuação do enfermeiro no cuidado aos pacientes com feridas [Internet]. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem; 2018 [acessado 15 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://www.cofen.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/ANEXO-RESOLU%C3%87%C3%83O-567-2018.pdf>
25. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Resolução COFEN nº 568/2018 – Alterado pela Resolução COFEN nº 606/2019. Aprova o Regulamento dos Consultórios de Enfermagem e Clínicas de Enfermagem [Internet]. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem; 2018 [acessado 03 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/resolucao-cofen-no-0568-2018_60473.html
26. Oliveira VL, Limeira JBR, Batista GCMS, Costa LS, Alexandre ACS. Autonomia do Enfermeiro como profissional liberal: a vivência da implantação do consultório de enfermagem [Internet]. In: II Congresso Norte-Nordeste de Feridas e Coberturas. Anais Doity-Maceió (AL); 2018. [acessado 23 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://doity.com.br/anais/iicongressonortenordestedeferidasedacoberturas/trabalho/45012>
27. Lima NEP, Gomes GM, Feitosa ANA, Bezerra ALD, Sousa MNA. Laserterapia de baixa intensidade no tratamento de feridas e a atuação da enfermagem. *Rev Enferm UFPI*. 2018 Jan-Mar;7(1):50-6. <https://doi.org/10.26694/2238-7234.7150-56>
28. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem do Distrito Federal. Parecer Técnico COREN-DF nº 04/2017. Aplicação, por enfermeiros, de laserterapia bucal em pacientes oncológicos [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2017 [acessado 28 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.coren-df.gov.br/site/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/parecercorendf_2017-04.pdf
29. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Parecer Conjunto de Câmara Técnica nº 002/2017/CTAS/CTLN/COFEN. Decisão Normativa 72 do Coren-MG. Prevenção e tratamento em lesões cutâneas [Internet]. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem; 2017 [acessado 29 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/parecer-conjunto-ctasctl_n-no-0022017_53253.html

30. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem do Ceará. Parecer Câmara Técnica de Assistência à Saúde nº 06/2017. Parecer Técnico do Laserterapia de baixa intensidade (LBI) na prática do tratamento de lesões e feridas agudas e crônicas por parte do Enfermeiro [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2017 [acessado 23 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://www.coren-ce.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Parecer-Camara-T%C3%A9cnica-de-Assist%C3%Aancia-%C3%A0-Sa%C3%BAde-06-2017.pdf>
31. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem do Rio de Janeiro. Coordenação Geral das Câmaras Técnicas. Câmara Técnica de Gestão e Assistência em Enfermagem – CTGAE. Parecer CTGAE nº 001/2016. Competência do enfermeiro para o tratamento de feridas utilizando o laser de baixa potência [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2016 [acessado 22 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://www.coren-rj.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/PARECER-CTGAE-001-2016-LASER-BAIXA-POTENCIA-EM-FERIDAS-FINAL-ALTERADO-ROP.pdf>
32. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem de Goiás. Parecer COREN/GO nº 026/CTAP/2016. Utilização de laser no tratamento de feridas por profissional enfermeiro [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2016 [acessado 23 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://www.corengo.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Parecer-n%C2%BA026.2016-Utiliza%C3%A7%C3%A3o-laser-no-tratamento-de-feridas-pro-profissional-Enfermeiro.pdf>
33. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem do Ceará. Parecer Setor Fiscal COREN-CE nº 10/2016 [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2016 [acessado 27 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: <https://www.coren-ce.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/PARECER-SETOL-FISCAL-N%C2%BA-10.2016.pdf>
34. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem de São Paulo. Parecer COREN-SP nº 004/2016. Uso do Laser de Baixa Intensidade por profissional Enfermeiro, no tratamento de Feridas. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2016 [acessado 23 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://portal.coren-sp.gov.br/sites/default/files/Parecer_n%C2%BA_004-2016.pdf
35. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Resolução COFEN nº 501/2015 – Revogada pela Resolução COFEN nº 567/2018. Regulamenta a competência da equipe de enfermagem no cuidado às feridas e dá outras providências [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2015 [acessado 26 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/resolucao-cofen-no-05012015_36999.html
36. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem da Bahia. Parecer COREN – BA nº 021/2015. Abertura de Consultório de Enfermagem Especializado em tratamento de Feridas [Internet]. Conselho Regional de Enfermagem; 2015 [acessado 23 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.coren-ba.gov.br/parecer-coren-ba-n%E2%81%B0-0212015_21561.html
37. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Parecer de Conselho Federal nº 280/2015/COFEN. Legislação de Enfermagem. Tratamento de Lesões Cutâneas [Internet]. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem; 2015 [acessado 20 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/parecer-de-conselheiro-n-2802015_50389.html
38. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem. Parecer de Conselho Federal nº 308/2015/COFEN. Uso de água ozonizada como recurso terapêutico no tratamento de feridas. Conselho Federal de Enfermagem; 2015 [acessado 23 mar. 2023]. Disponível em: https://www.cofen.gov.br/parecer-de-conselheiro-no-3082015_37754.html
39. Colichi RMB, Lima SGS, Bonini ABB, Lima SAM. Entrepreneurship and nursing: integrative review. *Rev Bras Enferm.* 2019 Feb;72(Suppl 1):321-30. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167-2018-0498>
40. Goularte AF. Continuidade do cuidado de enfermagem a pacientes com feridas na transição entre os serviços de saúde [Trabalho de Conclusão de Curso]. Florianópolis: Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina; 2019.
41. Cordeiro SM, Barros VG, Souza TPB, Candido KAF, Garcia ESGF. Empreendedorismo empresarial na enfermagem: compartilhamento de experiências. *REVISIA.* 2021;10(esp. 2):788-96. <https://doi.org/10.36239/revisa.v10.nesp2.p788a796>
42. Ferreira MD, Bordin D, Grden CRB, Cabral LPA. Atenção multiprofissional e o uso do consultório odontológico portátil na assistência domiciliar ao paciente idoso. *Braz J Dev.* 2019;5(12):31642-52. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv5n12-253>
43. Brasil. Ministério da Educação. Conselho Nacional de Educação. Câmara de Educação Superior. Resolução CNE/CES nº 3 de 7 de novembro de 2001. Diretrizes Curriculares Nacionais do Curso de Graduação em Enfermagem [Internet]. Brasília: MEC; 2001 [acessado 08 ago. 2024]. Disponível em: <https://portal.mec.gov.br/cne/arquivos/pdf/CES03.pdf>
44. Annechini DSF. Empreendedorismo como disciplina na grade curricular do curso de enfermagem. *Revista Ibero Americana de Humanidades, Ciências e Educação.* 2022;8(2):1045-52. <https://doi.org/10.51891/rease.v8i2.4266>
45. Souza MB. Percepção dos enfermeiros acerca do ensino do empreendedorismo na formação de graduação na enfermagem [Dissertação]. Rio de Janeiro: Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro; 2020.
46. Colichi RMB, Spiri WC, Juliani CMCM, Lima SAM. Teaching entrepreneurship in undergraduate Nursing course: evaluation of an educational proposal. *Rev Bras Enferm.* 2023;76(2):e20210244. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167-2021-0244>