Introduction

Therapeutic Forms are an important source of drug information. Given the complexity of the content, understanding the information for the lay population is not as viable. An adaptation of the Brazilian National Therapeutic Form (FTN) had occurred, with the active participation of the population, aiming at the creation of an accessible document, information base for users of the Unified Health System.

Methodology

This paper described the workflow and process of elaboration of FTN Cidadão. Through a comparative analysis, the contributions to the validation process with users and impacts on the final version of the document were evaluated.

Results

A total of 389 (87.6%) monographs out of 444 prepared for the FTN - Cidadão were analyzed. About 2050 modifications were identified between initial and final monographs after validation process. These changes could be classified into four categories according to their type of impact on the document: i) Cohesion and textual coherence 360 (18%); ii) Content update 764 (37%); iii) Content simplification and accessibility 488 (24%); iv) Additional learning strategies 438 (21%).

From these detected changes, it was also possible to make an analysis of the impacts by group Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical. The specific changes of some groups can serve as a parameter for the adequacy of information aimed at the drug user, taking into account the singularities of the class.

Conclusion
The impact of user responses had been positive in building a compendium, a source of drug information for citizens, with relevant adaptations to the current national scenario. The effectiveness of population participation in the preparation of documents for their own interest is shown. More initiatives like this are advised to promote health education.