77 - PAIN IN VENOUS ULCERS: CHARACTERIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION FROM 2000 TO JULY 2008

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INTRODUCTION

The leg ulcer is the syndrome in which the destruction of skin structures, surface and deep occurs, manifesting itself mainly in the lower third of the lower limbs (FRADE et al., 2005).

The venous ulcer (UV) represents about 70% to 90% of the leg ulcers and is due mainly to chronic venous insufficiency (CVI) (BORGES, 2005). It has high number of relapses of ulcers (66%) and is one of the most important problems in assistance to people with CVI (LOPEZ; ARAVITES; LOPES, 2005).

The CVI has incidence of approximately 5.9% in industrialized countries. Although it can also affect young adults, the highest prevalence is over 60 years (BORGES, 2005). In Brazil, a study in the population of Botucatu / SP identified prevalence of 3.6% of CVI with serious injuries active or healed (MAFFEI, 2002).

The presence of lesions causes socioeconomic impacts, such as loss of working days, early retirement and spending on prolonged therapy. In Brazil, the IRC is the fourteenth cause of absence from work (ABBADE; LASTÓRIA, 2006; AGUIAR, 2005). The complications arising from VU interfere with the quality of life, once causing repercussions physical, social, economic and emotional (LONG JÚNIOR, 2002).

The origin of venous ulcer is to be an epidemiological problem that deserves attention. According to the resolution 65/00 of the Regional Council of Nursing of Minas Gerais, from May 22nd, 2000, the type of treatment to be used and guidelines for prevention of injuries require technical knowledge / science in nursing (COREN / MG, 2000).

One factor of great importance is the pain caused by these injuries and the CVI. A study of patients with VU, 86.4% of those surveyed reported feeling pain, these 48.6% reported to be of great intensity. As for the relief of pain complaints, 58.1% used analgesics, but largely (56.8%) did not mention pain relief (PAIVA, 2006).

In general, when present, the pain worsens in the evening with the standing position and improves with the increase in the State. Ulcers deep in the region and ankle ulcers associated with small white atrophy are more painful (ABBADE; LASTÓRIA, 2006).

A study on pain found that 65.9% of patients reported being dissatisfied with the intensity of pain felt (YAMADA, 2001). Other authors also examine the pain in the UV, showed her as agent of change in sleep, factor immobility, physical and emotional discomfort while providing uncertainties and suffering (PHILIPS, 2001).

In this context, the aim of the review article is to characterize the scientific output, published in the period 2000 to July 2008, on pain in venous ulcers, in the databases of the Virtual Health Library (VHL), PubMed and ISI Web of Knowledge, about the type of presentation, research method, type of study, language, year of publication, rank and serial link.

METHODOLOGY

As proposed research, we chose to develop a literature search, proper to analyze and identify publications, among other things, frequency, regularity, types, topics discussed and methods used (LEOPARDI, 2001).

The study was conducted in the VHL, in the databases of Literature Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS), International Literary Health Sciences (MEDLINE), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCIELO), Database of Nursing (BDENF), Pubmed and ISI Web of Knowledge, from 2000 to July 2008. For that were used as descriptors: "venous ulcers" and "pain" (venous ulcers and pain), according to the classification of descriptors in the health sciences (DECS).

The criteria for inclusion of the articles point to studies on the subject addressed, from 2000 to July 2008, in English, Portuguese, Spanish, in the form of full text or abstract. The exclusion criteria focused on the studies that do not reply to our questioning and were published in more than a database.

168 articles were selected: 03 in LILACS, 64 in MEDLINE, with selection of 49, 58 in Pubmed, after the exclusion criteria were used 45 and 174 in ISI Web of Knowledge, these included only 71. In SCIELO and BDENF publications were not found.

Data were collected from July to August 2008, using a structured form, covering issues consistent with the proposal of the research, including: database, run journal, form of publication (summary or full text), method of research, type of study, language, year and category.

The classification of the observation data focused on six thematic categories: clinical aspects of the patient and the UV, quality of life, prevalence, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of VU. The data were analyzed using the descriptive statistics, and presented in the form of tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1 relates to scientific articles researched on the type of presentation, research method, type of language study and published.

Table 1. Characteristics of articles published on the type of presentation, research method, type of study and language published.

PUBLICATION	LILACS		MEDLINE		PUBMED		ISI		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Type of presentation										
Summary	3	1,8	49	29,2	44	26,2	35	20,8	131	78,0
Full text	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,6	36	21,4	37	22,0
Research method										
Quantitative	2	1,2	34	20,2	29	17,3	57	33,9	122	72,6
Qualitative	1	0,6	15	8,9	16	9,5	14	8,3	46	27,4
Type of study										
Descriptive	1	0,6	33	19,6	25	14,9	37	22,0	96	57,1
Theoretical review	1	0,6	6	3,6	13	7,7	13	7,7	33	19,6
Case study	0	0,0	7	4,2	5	3,0	8	4,8	20	11,9
Control case	1	0,6	1	0,6	1	0,6	13	7,7	16	9,5
Content analysis	0	0,0	2	1,2	1	0,6	0	0,0	3	1,8
Language										
English	0	0,0	49	29,2	45	26,8	71	42,3	165	98,2
Portuguese	3	1,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	1,8
TOTAL	**3**	**1,8**	**49**	**29,2**	**45**	**26,8**	**71**	**42,3**	**168**	**100,0**

According to Table 1, the dominance of the articles was in the form of abstract (78.0%), with quantitative method (72.6%), type a descriptive study (57.1%) and English (98.2%).

On the years of publication on the topic in venous ulcer pain, it was observed: 23.8% in the year 2007, 12.5% in 2004, 11.9% in 2001 and 2003, 9.5% in 2006, July/2008 up 8.9%, 7.7% in 2000, 2002 and 2005. Thus, we find that the year 2006 (9.5%) to 2007 (23.8%) there was a jump in the number of studies.

This demand has increased over the years, it is believed that this fact is due to the need to address the issue of UV, as the morbidity and complications arising from this disorder have been high along with the aging population.

As for the method, quantitative research remains the most used. The quantitative model, hegemonic in biomedical research, using methods from the physical sciences, epidemiology and statistics. It is characterized by the adoption of deductive methods and search the objectivity, validity and reliability (SANTOS, 1999).

Thanks to its strict and meticulous nature, this method involves a deepening in literature review and drawing up a plan for research and formulated in terms of goals and properly structured (CARMO; FERREIRA, 1998).

Regarding the type of study, the predominant description, which notes, record, analyze and correlate facts of the physical world, describing their structure and functioning without the interference of the investigator. Find out exactly how often that the phenomenon occurs, their relationship and connection with others (CRUZ; RIBEIRO, 2004).

Among the languages in which the articles were published, most were available in English. Despite being considered universal language, most people do not have fluency in English, as it is in underdeveloped countries, where the language spoken is different from English. This fact can restrict access to information.

Table 2 shows the distribution of articles about the categories of classification.

Table 2. Characteristics of articles published in the categories of classification: clinical aspects of the patient and the UV, quality of life, prevalence, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of UV.

CATHEGORY	LILACS		MEDLINE		PUBMED		ISI		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Treatment	1	0,6	36	21,4	23	13,7	40	23,8	100	59,5
Quality of life	1	0,6	6	3,6	5	3,0	14	8,3	26	15,5
Patient and VU clinical aspects	1	0,6	3	1,8	3	1,8	13	7,7	20	11,9
Diagnosis	0	0,0	1	0,6	11	6,5	3	1,8	15	8,9
Prevalence	0	0,0	1	0,6	2	1,2	1	0,6	4	2,4
Prevention	0	0,0	2	1,2	1	0,6	0	0,0	3	1,8
TOTAL	**3**	**1,8**	**49**	**29,2**	**45**	**26,8**	**71**	**42,3**	**168**	**100,0**

According to Table 2, most was about the treatment of UV (59.5%), followed by quality of life (15.5%) and clinical aspects of the patient and the UV (11.9%).

The demand for studies of UV treatment is justified because the holders of these injuries require care by a multidisciplinary team - vascular surgeons, dermatologists, nurses, physiotherapists, nutritionists, among others, which should assist in joint and integrated, aiming to improve the approach and promote the cost-effectiveness (ABBADE; LASTÓRIA, 2006).

Due to the chronicity of injuries, the presence of individuals with UV in the corridors and classrooms of dressings is routine in health care. They are years of daily exchanges of healing, without resolution and with negative impact on quality of life. The prolonged suffering of treatment attached to the patient, missed work, leading to a major socioeconomic problem and a challenge for professionals (PAIVA, 2006).

Accordingly, assistance to the bearer of UV must go beyond the exchange of dressings, so the clinical evaluation of the patient becomes crucial for their rehabilitation, and the evaluation of ulcers. Items that should be observed in the assessment of the patient include: hygiene, nutrition, sleep / rest, eliminations, alcohol / smoking, alergoses, associated diseases, medications, age, stress, anxiety and skin conditions. With respect to injury it is: location and appearance of UV, scars from previous injuries, characteristics of perilesional skin, dermatitis and presence of varicose veins (CARMO, et al., 2007).

As for the distribution of journals indexed in the databases searched, most of the studies was published in international journals such as Journal Wound Care (7.7%), Phlebology and Wound Repair Regen with 5.4% each, Journal Vascular Surgery (4 , 8%), European Journal of Vascular Surgery and Wound Ostomy Mangement with 3.6% each journal. The journals have not reached national prominence, with only 2.0% of the work, being in the Journal of Vascular Surgery and Angiology and Journal of Medical Sciences, both at 1.0%.

CONCLUSIONS

The articles, most of them were published in the form of short, in 2007, using quantitative method, type a descriptive study and English. As the focus, prevailed studies on treatment, quality of life and clinical aspects of the patient and UV. Most of the studies was linked to international journals.

The pain assessment is important for the humanization of patient care, in addition to promoting the planning of operations. Health care professionals must remember that every human being is unique and can not generalize their actions, perceptions and behavior, especially in relation to pain (XAVIER; TORRES; ROCHA, 2005).

Moreover, it is worth emphasizing that the pain in venous ulcers has been investigated by the case of a phenomenon that helps the clinical diagnosis as well as interfere in deeply recovery and quality of life of individuals.

However, one should consider the importance of increasing studies that deal with the issue, therefore, the priority is to continue to carry out research and at the same time, investing in the development of new research. And with regard to national publications, are still incipient, requiring a greater commitment on the part of researchers.

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PAIN IN VENOUS ULCERS: CHARACTERIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION FROM 2000 TO JULY 2008

ABSTRACT

The venous ulcer (UV) represents about 70% to 90% of the leg ulcers and is due mainly to chronic venous insufficiency (CVI). It has high relapse (66%) and constitutes the major problem in assisting individuals with IRC. In general, the pain of UV worsening the end of the day with the standing position and improves with the increase in the State. Ulcers deep in the region and ankle ulcers associated with small white atrophy are more painful. In this study aimed to characterize the scientific output, published between 2000 and July 2008, on pain in venous ulcers, on the grounds of VHL, PubMed, and ISI Web of Knowledge, on the type of presentation, research method, type of study, language, year of publication, rank and serial link. For that reason, were used as descriptors, the words "venous ulcers" and "pain" (venous ulcers and pain). 168 articles were selected: 03 in LILACS; 49 in MEDLINE; 45 Pubmed and 71 in the ISI Web of Knowledge. In SCIELO BDENF and publications were not found. Predominated the articles in the form of abstract (78.0%), quantitative method (72.6%), type a descriptive study (57.1%), English (98.2%) and the year 2007 (23, 8%), it was emphasized the treatment of UV (59.5%), followed by quality of life (15.5%) and clinical aspects of the patient and the UV (11.9%). Most of the studies was published in international journals such as Journal Wound Care (7.7%), Phlebology and Wound Repair Regen with 5.4% each. The journals have not reached national prominence (2.0%). We conclude that the pain has been investigated by UV assist the clinical diagnosis and interfere with the recovery and quality of life of individuals, therefore, needs is more studies that deal with the issue.

Key words: varicose ulcer, pain, review.

DOULEUR DANS LES ULCERES VEINEUX: CARACTERISATION DE LA PRODUCTION DE LA SCIENCE 2000 A JUILLET 2008

RESUMÉ

L'ulcère veineux (UV) représente environ 70% à 90% des ulcères de jambe d'origine et est principalement due à l'insuffisance veineuse chronique (CVI). Il a élevé de rechute (66%) et constitue le problème majeur en aidant les personnes à l'IRC. En général, la douleur des UV aggravation de la fin de la journée avec la position debout et s'améliore avec l'augmentation de l'État. Les ulcères profonds dans la région et de la cheville des ulcères associés à une atrophie petit blanc sont plus douloureux. Dans cette étude vise à caractériser la production scientifique, publiés entre 2000 et Juillet 2008, sur la douleur dans les ulcères veineux, sur la base de VHL, PubMed et ISI Web of Knowledge, sur le mode de présentation, méthode de recherche, le type d'étude, langue, année de publication, le rang et de liaison série. Pour cette raison, ont été utilisés comme descripteurs, les mots "les ulcères veineux» et «douleur» (ulcères veineux et de la douleur). 168 articles ont été sélectionnés: 03 dans LILACS 49 dans MEDLINE, 45 Pubmed et 71 dans l'ISI Web of Knowledge. Dans SciELO BDENF et les publications n'ont pas été retrouvés. La prédominance d'articles sous forme de résumé (78,0%), méthode quantitative (72,6%), tapez une étude descriptive (57,1%), anglais (98,2%) et l'année 2007 (23, 8%), il a été souligné le traitement des UV (59,5%), suivie par la qualité de vie (15,5%) et les aspects cliniques du patient et des UV (11,9%). La plupart des études ont été publiés dans des revues internationales telles que Journal Wound Care (7,7%), Phlébologie et de réparation des plaies de pluie avec 5,4% chacune. Les journaux n'ont pas atteint l'importance nationale (2,0%). Nous concluons que la douleur a fait l'objet d'enquêtes par UV aider le diagnostic clinique et interfèrent avec la récupération et la qualité de vie des individus, donc, plus besoin, c'est d'études qui traitent de la question.

Mots clés: ulcères veineux, la douleur, la revue.

DOLOR EN LAS ÚLCERAS VENOSAS: CARACTERIZACIÓN DE LA PRODUCCIÓN DE LA CIENCIA 2000 Y JULIO DE 2008

RESUMEN

La úlcera venosa (UV) representa alrededor del 70% al 90% de las úlceras de la pierna y es debido principalmente a la insuficiencia venosa crónica (IVC). Se ha elevado la recaída (66%) y constituye el principal problema en ayudar a las personas con IRC. En general, el dolor de la UV empeoramiento de la final de la jornada con la posición y mejora con el aumento en el Estado. Las úlceras profundas en la región del tobillo y las úlceras asociadas con los pequeños atrofia blanca son más dolorosas. En este estudio tenía como objetivo caracterizar la producción científica, publicada entre 2000 y julio de 2008, sobre el dolor en las úlceras venosas, sobre la base de la BVS, y en PubMed ISI Web of Knowledge, en el tipo de presentación, método de investigación, el tipo de estudio, idioma, año de publicación, rango y de conexión serie. Por esa razón, se utilizaron como descriptores, las palabras "las úlceras venosas" y "dolor" (úlceras venosas y el dolor). 168 artículos fueron seleccionados: 03 en LILACS; 49 en MEDLINE; Pubmed 45 y 71 en el ISI Web of Knowledge. En SCIELO BDENF publicaciones y no se encontraron. Predominan los artículos en forma de resumen (78,0%), método cuantitativo (72,6%), escriba un estudio descriptivo (57,1%), Inglés (98,2%) y el año 2007 (23, 8%), se hizo hincapié en el tratamiento de la UV (59,5%), seguido por la calidad de vida (15,5%) y los aspectos clínicos del paciente y de la UV (11,9%). La mayoría de los estudios fue publicado en revistas internacionales tales como Diario Wound Care (7,7%), Flebología y reparación de la herida Regen con 5,4% cada uno. Las revistas no han alcanzado prominencia nacional (2,0%). Llegamos a la conclusión de que el dolor ha sido investigado por los rayos UV ayudar el diagnóstico clínico e interferir con la recuperación y la calidad de vida de las personas, por lo tanto, se necesita más estudios que se ocupan de la cuestión.

Palabras clave: úlcera varicosa, dolor, revisión.

DOR EM ÚLCERA VENOSA: CARACTERIZAÇÃO DA PRODUÇÃO CIENTÍFICA DE 2000 A JULHO DE 2008

RESUMO

A úlcera venosa (UV) representa cerca de 70% a 90% dos casos de úlceras de perna e é decorrente principalmente da insuficiência venosa crônica (IVC). Possui elevada recidiva (66%) e constitui problema importante na assistência à portadores de IVC. Em geral, a dor da UV piora ao fim do dia com a posição ortostática e melhora com a elevação do membro. Úlceras profundas na região maleolar e úlceras pequenas associadas à atrofia branca são mais dolorosas. Nesse estudo objetivou-se caracterizar a produção científica, publicada entre 2000 e julho de 2008, sobre dor em úlceras venosas, nas bases da BVS, *PubMed* e *ISI Web of Knowledge*, quanto ao tipo de apresentação, método de pesquisa, tipo de estudo, idioma, ano de publicação, categoria e periódico vinculado. Para isso, utilizaram-se como descritores, os termos: "úlceras venosas" e "dor" (venous ulcers and pain). Foram selecionados 168 artigos: 03 na LILACS; 49 no *MEDLINE*; 45 no *Pubmed* e 71 no *ISI Web of Knowledge*. No *SCIELO* e BDENF não foram encontrados publicações. Predominaram os artigos na forma de resumo (78,0%), método quantitativo (72,6%), tipo de estudo descritivo (57,1%), em inglês (98,2%) e no ano de 2007 (23,8%), foi ressaltado o tratamento das UV (59,5%), seguido de qualidade de vida (15,5%) e aspectos clínicos do paciente e da UV (11,9%). A maioria dos estudos foi publicada em periódicos internacionais como: *Journal Wound Care* (7,7%), *Phlebology* e *Wound Repair Regen* com 5,4% cada. Os periódicos nacionais não alcançaram destaque (2,0%). Concluímos que a dor nas UV tem sido pesquisada por auxiliar o diagnóstico clínico e interferir na recuperação e qualidade de vida dos portadores, para isso, necessita-se de mais estudos que versem sobre a temática.

Palavras-chave: úlcera varicosa , dor, revisão.