83 - VENOUS ULCERS PROTOCOLS: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC BASIS

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INTRODUCTION

The vascular ulcers have been forming a large public health problem worldwide, accounting for considerable economic impact because of the high incidence and prevalence of chronic injuries (NUNES et al., 2008; DEODATO, 2007).

The etiology of these ulcers stems from the chronic venous insufficiency (CVI), as a percentage ranging from 80 to 85%, and arterial disease (5 to 10% of cases), the remainder of neuropathic origin (usually diabetic) or mixed (MAFFEI , 2002).

The venous ulcers (UVs) are chronic wounds that result from chronic venous insufficiency (CVI), affect people of different ages, mostly elderly. As its features they are recurrent, and disabling impact of a severe form of walking for the carriers. Present treatment lasting and complex, have led to prolonged hospitalization and is responsible for significant morbidity and mortality (CASTILLO et al., 2004; FRANÇA; TAVARES, 2003).

Nearly 3% of the population is carriers of these injuries, which amount to 10% for diabetics. It is estimated that around four million people are suffering from chronic injuries or have some sort of complication in the process of healing (FRADE et al., 2005; BRASIL, 2002).

The care with the UVS requires interdisciplinary expertise, adoption of protocol, specific knowledge, technical skills, links between the levels of complexity assistance from the National Health System (SUS) and also the active participation of the holders of these injuries and their families, within a holistic approach (TORRES, et al. 2007).

Thus, we consider as crucial aspect in addressing the bearer of UVS, assistance based on systematic protocol, which covers the clinical evaluation, early diagnosis, treatment planning, implementation of the plan of care, development and reassessment of pipelines and treatment as well Working in teams educational permanent involving individuals with injuries, relatives and caregivers (LORIMER et al., 2003).

It is through a systematic protocol of assistance that the multidisciplinary team of trained health can assess factors related areas: clinical (characteristics of pain, signs of CVI, time and characteristics of the affected limb and injury), welfare (diagnosis, pipelines and therapeutic interventions) and the quality of life of individuals that can interfere with the development of venous ulcer healing (BORGES, 2005).

In this context, the aim of the review article is to characterize the scientific output, protocols on venous ulcers, in the databases of the Virtual Health Library (VHL), PubMed and ISI Web of Knowledge, on the type of presentation, research method , Type of study, language, year of publication and category.

METHODOLOGY

This is a literature search that is appropriate to examine and identify publications, among other things, its frequency, regularity, types, topics discussed, and methods used (LEOPARDI, 2001).

The study was conducted in the databases of the Virtual Health Library (VHL), specifically in the databases of Literature Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS), the Database of Nursing (BDENF), in Literature International Health Sciences (MEDLINE), the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCIELO); addition of Medical Publications (PUBMED) and the ISI Web of Knowledge. For this, we used the following descriptors: "venous ulcers" and "protocols" (venous ulcer and protocols), according to the classification of descriptors in the health sciences (DECS).

The inclusion criteria for selecting the articles were: the publications should traverse on studies of protocols for venous ulcers, published in English, Portuguese or Spanish, in the form of full text or abstract. There was no restriction of the year of publication, and selected all articles that had relations with the inclusion criteria. Already focused on the exclusion criteria is for studies that do not respond to questions and were published in more than a database.

We found 40 articles thus distributed: 05 in LILACS; 12 in MEDLINE, 01 in SCIELO, but this had already been included in another database; in PUBMED 06, and 16 in ISI Web of Knowledge, of these only 11 were selected. In BDENF studies have not been found. After the search and refinement, it is totaled 34 studies that matched the criteria for inclusion of this research.

Data were collected from September to October/2008, through use of structured form, including: type of presentation (abstract or full text), method of research (quantitative or qualitative), type of study (descriptive, case control, theoretical review, clinical trial, analytical studies and cross), language, year and category of the study (diagnosis of assistance, development, deployment, testing and evaluation of protocols). The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and presented in the form of tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1, presents the scientific papers surveyed about the type of presentation, research method, type of language study and published.

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

PUBLICATION FEATURES	LILACS		MEDLINE		PUBMED		ISI		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Type of presentation										
Abstract	3	8,8	12	35,3	6	17,6	8	23,5	29	85,3
Full text	2	5,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	8,8	5	14,7
Research method										
Quantitative	5	14,7	7	20,6	5	14,7	10	29,4	27	79,4
Qualitative	0	0,0	5	14,7	1	2,9	1	2,9	7	20,6
Type of study										
Descriptive	2	5,9	8	23,5	3	8,8	7	20,6	20	58,8
Control case	2	5,9	2	5,9	0	0,0	2	5,9	6	17,6
Literature review	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	5,9	2	5,9
Clinical test	1	2,9	0	0,0	2	5,9	0	0,0	3	8,8
Analitical study	0	0,0	2	5,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	5,9
Transversal study	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	2,9	0	0,0	1	2,9
Language										
Portuguese	3	8,8	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	8,8
English	0	0,0	12	35,3	6	17,6	11	32,4	29	85,3
Spanish	2	5,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	5,9
TOTAL	**5**	**14,7**	**12**	**35,3**	**6**	**17,6**	**11**	**32,4**	**34**	**100,0**

According to Table 1, articles prevailed in the form of abstract (85.3%), with quantitative method (79.4%), type a descriptive study (58.8%) and English (85.3%).

On the years of publication on the subject of memoranda of venous ulcers, it was observed: in 2001 (14.7%) in 2005 (11.8%) in 2007, 1999 and 1998 (8.8% each); in 2006, 2004, 2003, 2002, 2000, 1997 (5.9% each), and in 2008, 1996, 1994 and 1991 (2.9% each). Thus, we find that there is a significant reduction in publications from the year 2002 (5.9%), with the largest number of productions in 2001 (14.7%).

This reduction in the polls over the years cause a major gap in knowledge, as the morbidity and complications arising from this disorder have been high along with the demographic transition, characterized by an aging population.

Regarding the method, quantitative research was the most used. This method is characterized by the performance levels of reality shows and goals as the identification and presentation of data, indicators and trends observed. This type of research shows it is appropriate when there is the possibility of collecting quantifiable measures of variables and inferences from samples of a population (CARMO; FERREIRA, 1998).

Thanks to its strict and meticulous nature, quantitative research involves the deepening of the literature 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 inhabitants of the world does not speak or read that language, because it is in underdeveloped countries and with access only to the local language. It is believed that this fact can restrict access to information.

The data in Table 2 show the distribution of articles about the categories of classification.

Table 2. **Characteristics of articles published in classification cathegories: diagnosis of assistance, development, deployment, testing and protocols evaluation.**

CATHEGORY OF PUBLICATIONS	LILACS		MEDLINE		PUBMED		ISI		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Protocols evaluation	1	2,9	3	8,8	3	8,8	7	20,6	14	41,2
Protocols implementation and testing	3	8,8	5	14,7	2	5,9	0	0,0	10	29,4
Assistance diagnosis	1	2,9	1	2,9	1	2,9	3	8,8	6	17,6
Protocols development	0	0,0	3	8,8	0	0,0	1	2,9	4	11,8
TOTAL	**5**	**14,7**	**12**	**35,3**	**6**	**17,6**	**11**	**32,4**	**34**	**100,0**

Table 2, most articles about the assessment (41.2%), implementation and testing of protocols (29.4%) and diagnosis of care (17.6%).

Studies on evaluation of protocols claim that there are a number of benefits for the assistance given as: economy of material and products, need for training and updates team's health, safety and economy of time in care, reduction in the number of daily home visits, reduction of the healing of chronic ulcers, which meant that patients do not expose to the risk of prolonged complications, such as pain or infection (MONTEIRO; TORRES, 2008, LORIMER et al., 2003).

Furthermore, the implementation and testing of protocols is essential that they are guided in the active and effective participation of the team, in a perspective of human beings, shared with the active participation of the patient and his family, taking into account the biopsychosocial aspects and quality of life for them.

Meanwhile, the first step in drafting a memorandum of UV should be as the diagnosis of the patients are assisted, as the bearers of UV require assistance in quality with a full vision of the human being, within its socio-economic context and health, with a multidisciplinary team performance, considering the complex and dynamic that involves the healing process (NUNES et al., 2008, BORGES, 2005).

According to Torres et al. (2007) and Figueiredo (2003), where assistance is badly handled the bearer of UV, it can remain years without heal, causing a high social cost and emotional. In many cases, the individual away from work, exacerbating the already precarious socioeconomic conditions and quality of life of individuals and families, in addition to burdening health services.

CONCLUSIONS

The articles, most of them were published in the form of short, in 2001, using quantitative method, type a descriptive study and English. As the focus, it prevailed studies on evaluation, testing and implementation of protocols.

The drafting of a protocol of assistance to individuals with UV requires the involvement of the entire team of health care in a multidisciplinary perspective, and should reduce costs, promote education of the healthcare team and community, reduce the treatment time and improve quality of life of the patient.

The main purpose of the protocol of assistance to holders of UV is

Implement the actions of health professionals and systematic assistance to be provided, in addition to providing grants for implementation of care.

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.

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VENOUS ULCERS PROTOCOLS: A STUDY CONDUCTED ON A SCIENTIFIC INTERNATIONAL BASIS

ABSTRACT

The venous ulcers (UVS) are chronic wounds that result from chronic venous insufficiency (CVI), affect people of different ages, mostly elderly. As a key aspect in addressing the bearer of UVS we should take a systematic assistance based on protocol, which covers the clinical evaluation, early diagnosis, treatment planning, implementation of the plan of care, development and reassessment of pipelines and treatment. The purpose of this review article is to characterize the scientific output, protocols on venous ulcers, in the databases of the Virtual Health Library (VHL), PubMed and ISI Web of Knowledge, on the type of presentation, research method, type of study, language, year of publication and category. We selected 34: 05 in LILACS; 12 in MEDLINE, 06 in PUBMED; 11 in ISI Web of Knowledge. Predominated the articles in the form of abstract (85.3%), quantitative method (79.4%), type a descriptive study (58.8%), English (85.3%) and in 2001 (14, 7%), it was emphasized the assessment (41.2%), implementation and testing of protocols (29.4%) and diagnosis of care (17.6%). The drafting of a protocol of assistance to individuals with UV requires the involvement of the entire team of health care in a multidisciplinary approach, with purpose to implement the actions of health professionals and systematic assistance to be provided, in addition to providing grants for implementation of care.

Key words: venous ulcers, protocols, literature review.

PROTOCOLES L´ULCÈRE VEINEUX: UNE ÉTUDE MENÉE SUR UNE BASE SCIENTIFIQUE INTERNATIONAL

RESUMÉ

Les ulcères veineux (UVS) sont des plaies chroniques qui résultent de l'insuffisance veineuse chronique (CVI), touchent les personnes de différents âges, pour la plupart des personnes âgées. Comme un aspect essentiel dans la lutte contre le porteur de l'UVS, nous devrions prendre une assistance systématique basé sur le protocole, qui couvre l'évaluation clinique, le diagnostic précoce, la planification du traitement, la mise en œuvre du plan de soins, le développement et la réévaluation des pipelines et de traitement. Le but de cet examen article est de caractériser la production scientifique, les protocoles sur les ulcères veineux, dans les bases de données de la bibliothèque virtuelle de santé (VHL), PubMed et ISI Web of Knowledge, sur le mode de présentation, méthode de recherche, le type de étude, la langue, l'année de publication et par catégorie. Nous avons sélectionné 34: 05 de LILACS, 12 dans MEDLINE, 06 dans PubMed; 11 à ISI Web of Knowledge. La prédominance d'articles sous forme de résumé (85,3%), méthode quantitative (79,4%), tapez une étude descriptive (58,8%), Français (85,3%) et en 2001 (14, 7%), il a été souligné à l'évaluation (41,2%), la mise en œuvre et de test de protocoles (29,4%) et le diagnostic des soins (17,6%). La rédaction d'un protocole d'assistance aux personnes à l'UV exige la participation de l'ensemble de l'équipe des soins de santé dans une approche multidisciplinaire, avec le but de mettre en oeuvre les actions des professionnels de la santé et systématique de l'assistance à fournir, en plus de fournir des subventions pour la mise en œuvre de soins. **Mots clés:** ulcères veineux, les protocoles, revue de la littérature.

PROTOCOLOS ÚLCERAS VENOSAS: UN ESTUDIO REALIZADO SOBRE UNA BASE CIENTÍFICA INTERNACIONALES

RESUMEN

Las úlceras venosas (UVS) son las heridas crónicas que se derivan de la insuficiencia venosa crónica (IVC), afectan a las personas de diferentes edades, en su mayoría ancianos. Como un aspecto clave en el tratamiento de portador de la UVS deberíamos tener una asistencia sistemática basada en el protocolo, que abarca la evaluación clínica, el diagnóstico precoz, tratamiento de la planificación, la ejecución del plan de atención, el desarrollo y la reevaluación de los oleoductos y el tratamiento. El propósito de este artículo de revisión es caracterizar la producción científica, protocolos de las úlceras venosas, en las bases de datos de la Biblioteca Virtual en Salud (BVS), PubMed y ISI Web of Knowledge, en el tipo de presentación, método de investigación, el tipo de estudio, el idioma, año de publicación y categoría. Se seleccionaron 34: 05 en LILACS, 12 en MEDLINE, 06 de PUBMED, 11 en el ISI Web of Knowledge. Predominan los artículos en forma de resumen (85,3%), método cuantitativo (79,4%), escriba un estudio descriptivo (58,8%), Inglés (85,3%) y en 2001 (14, 7%), se hizo hincapié en la evaluación (41,2%), la aplicación y el ensayo de protocolos (29,4%) y el diagnóstico de la atención (17,6%). La redacción de un protocolo de asistencia a las personas con UV requiere la participación de todo el equipo de atención de la salud en un enfoque multidisciplinario, con el propósito de aplicar las acciones de los profesionales de la salud y sistemática a la ayuda facilitada, además de proporcionar subvenciones para la ejecución de la atención. **Palabras clave:** úlceras venosas, protocolos, revisión de la literatura.

PROTOCOLOS DE ÚLCERA VENOSA: UM ESTUDO REALIZADO EM BASES CIENTÍFICAS INTERNACIONAIS

RESUMO

As úlceras venosas (UVs) são feridas crônicas, que resultam da Insuficiência Venosa Crônica (IVC), acometem pessoas de diferentes faixas etárias, principalmente idosos. Como aspecto fundamental na abordagem ao portador de UVs, deve-se ter uma assistência sistematizada pautada em protocolo, que contemple a avaliação clínica, diagnóstico precoce, planejamento do tratamento, implementação do plano de cuidados, evolução e reavaliação das condutas e tratamento. O objetivo deste artigo de revisão é caracterizar a produção científica, sobre protocolos de úlcera venosa, nas bases de dados da Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde (BVS), *PubMed* e *ISI Web of Knowledge*, quanto ao tipo de apresentação, método de pesquisa, tipo de estudo, idioma, ano de publicação e categoria. Foram selecionados 34 artigos: 05 na LILACS; 12 no *MEDLINE*; 06 no *PUBMED*; 11 no ISI Web of Knowledge. Predominaram os artigos na forma de resumo (85,3%), método quantitativo (79,4%), tipo de estudo descritivo (58,8%), em inglês (85,3%) e no ano de 2001 (14,7%), foi ressaltado a avaliação (41,2%), implementação e testagem de protocolos (29,4%) e diagnóstico da assistência (17,6%). A elaboração de um protocolo de assistência a portadores de UV requer o envolvimento de toda a equipe de saúde, em uma perspectiva multidisciplinar, com finalidade de instrumentalizar as ações dos profissionais de saúde e sistematizar a assistência a ser prestada, além de fornecer subsídios para implementação do cuidado.

Palavras-chave: úlcera venosa, protocolos, revisão de literatura.