127 - VENOUS ULCERS IN USERS ASSISTED ON ONOFRE LOPES UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, AT NATAL/RN: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH CHARACTERIZATION

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INTRODUCTION

The vascular ulcers (VU) have been constituting a major public health problem throughout the world, accounting for considerable economic impact because of the high incidences and prevalence of chronic injuries.

Despite a few epidemiological studies on the leg ulcers, they are very frequent in medical practice and absorb large money amounts to its management. Their frequency has been increasing as the increase of life expectancy of the world's population (NUNES et al, 2006; BRYANT, 2000; PHILLIPS, 1994; PHILLIPS; DOVER, 1991).

The etiology of these ulcers come from chronic venous insufficiency (CVI), in percentages ranging from 80 to 85%, and arterial disease (5 to 10% of cases), beind the remaining indexes of neuropathic origin (usually diabetic), or mixed (PHILLIPS, 1994; PHILLIPS; ARNOLD; WEST, 1991; DOVER, 1991).

The ulcers most often found at the primmary healthcare service, general and specialized hospitals are the venous ulcers, arterial, the hypertensive, and the pressure and the neurotrophic, usually of long-term development and variable therapeutic response (BRAZIL, 2002).

Among the vascular ulcers, we highlight here the venous ulcers (UVs), which have been providing a big problem in the world, accounting for considerable economic impact due to the large number of patients. In addition to interfere in the patients their family's routine, producing deep changes in their biopsicossocial and economic aspects, they significantly contribute to the deterioration of their life quality (FRANCE; TAVARES, 2003; RAMOS et al. 2001; YAMADA, 2003; SEIDEL; MORESCHI JUNIOR, 1999).

The lack of studies in our state, especially in the city of Natal, which show the real situation of how are assisted under SUS the patients of such injuries, is a big knowledge gap that needs investigation and intervention, once it has not accurate information on the users assisted and on this offered assistance, especially in the third level. Starting from this reality, this study objectives identifying the sociodemographic and health characteristics of the VU patients assisted on a University Hospital at Natal / RN.

METHODOLOGY

This is a descriptive study, with quantitative approach, with 40 VU patients, attended by angiologists and assisted by the Nursing staff on the surgical clinic ambulatory of a University Hospital in the city of Natal - RN. The study received assent of the Ethics Committee of the Rio Grande do Norte Federal University (Protocol No.169/06).

After the authorization of Onofre Lopes University Hospital (HUOL) Board, we began collecting data in the surgical clinic ambulatory through structured interviews, non-participant observation in the curative changes and VU patients' records review.

The data-collection was performed in the period of 3 months (March to June/2007) in the surgical clinic ambulatory, in the days and hours of consultations of angiologists.

RESULTS

Table 1. Distribution of the variables on sociodemographic characterization, according to the sex of VU patients. Natal, 2007.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		SEX				TOTAL	
		MALE		FEMALE			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Age Group	Until 59 years old	4	10	21	52,5	25	62,5
	Moer than 60 years	6	15	9	22,5	15	37,5
Marital Status	Single	2	5	5	12,5	7	17,5
	Married	6	15	16	40	22	55
	Widow	2	5	6	15	8	20
	Divorced	0	0	3	7,5	3	7,5
Scholarity	Non-Literated	2	5	3	7,5	5	12,5
	Literated	5	12,5	15	37,5	20	50
	Basic Education	1	2,5	11	27,5	12	30
	High School	2	5	1	2,5	3	7,5
Familiar Income	< 1 MW	1	2,5	5	12,5	6	15
	1-2 MW	8	20	19	47,5	27	67,5
	> 2-4 MW	0	0	4	10	4	10
	> 4 MW	1	2,5	2	5	3	7,5
Job	Absent	0	0	8	20	8	20
	Present	10	25	22	55	32	80
Occupation	Absent	10	25	17	42,5	27	67,5
	Present	0	0	13	32,5	13	32,5
TOTAL		**10**	**25**	**30**	**75**	**40**	**100**

Table 1 shows us that the majority of the participants of this study were female (75%), in a precise relation of 3:1 between the sexes.

The predominant age group was until 59 years (62.5%). The age group with more than 60 years presented a percentage of 37.5%. The women stood out in the two age groups: 52.5% and 22.5%, respectively.

Regarding to marital status, 55% of the surveyed stated married, 20% widows, 17.5% divorced and 7.5%, single.

Regarding education, the data showed that 50% of surveyed were literate, which means they knew hot to sign their name, being 37.5% female and 12.5%, male. With the basic and high school education, women were presented with 30% and men with only 7.5%. And in 12.5% of the non-literate, 7.5% were women.

Related to family income, we found that the majority of respondents (67.5%) earned from 1 to 2 minimum wages, which corresponds, respectively, to 47.5% female and 20%, male. With less than 01 minimum wage, lived 15% of surveyed.

Referring to job, we found that 55% of women and 25% of men have them. However, only 32.5% had an occupation, as 47.5% were retirees, 10% unemployed, 5% away from the profession because of the disease and 5% for medical expertise.

Table 2.Distribution of the variables on health characterization, according to the sex of VU patients. Natal, 2007.

HEALTH CHARACTERIZATION		Male		Female		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
History of venous disease	Absent	7	17,5	17	42,5	24	60,0
	Present	3	7,5	13	32,5	16	40,0
Varicose veins	Absent	4	10,0	4	10,0	8	20,0
	Present	6	15,0	26	65,0	32	80,0
History of Deep Venous Thrombosis (DVT)	Absent	9	22,5	28	70,0	37	92,5
	Present	1	2,5	2	5,0	3	7,5
Vein Surgery	Absent	8	20,0	26	65,0	34	85,0
	Present	2	5,0	4	10,0	6	15,0
Leg Surgery/Fracture	Absent	9	22,5	29	72,5	38	95,0
	Present	1	2,5	1	2,5	2	5,0
Obesity	Absent	10	25,0	22	55,0	32	80,0
	Present	0	0,0	8	20,0	8	20,0
Pregnancy	Absent	10	25,0	2	5,0	12	30,0
	Present	0	0,0	28	70,0	28	70,0
Orthostatic Position	Absent	0	0,0	7	17,5	7	17,5
	Present	10	25,0	23	57,5	33	82,5
Diabetes	Absent	8	20,0	26	65,0	34	85,0
	Present	2	5,0	4	10,0	6	15,0
Cardiopathy	Absent	9	22,5	28	70,0	37	92,5
	Present	1	2,5	2	5,0	3	7,5
Venosa Insufficiency	Present	10	25,0	30	75,0	40	100,0
Systemic Arterial Hypertension	Absent	5	12,5	17	42,5	22	55,0
	Present	5	12,5	13	32,5	18	45,0
Cerebrovascular stroke	Absent	8	20,0	30	75,0	38	95,0
	Present	2	5,0	0	0,0	2	5,0
Total		**10**	**25,0**	**30**	**75,0**	**40**	**100,0**

On the health characterization VU patients of this study, Table 2 shows us that 40% of respondents had a history of venous disease, and 80% had varicose veins as risk factors. And the venous insufficiency was present in 100% of the respondents, being 25% in males and 75% in females.

On the orthostatic position, we identified that in 57.5% of women and 25% in men, the risk factor was present.

We can see that 45% of VU patients surveyed were affected by systemic arterial hypertension (HAS), 7.5% by some type of heart disease, 15% for diabetes and 5% had some episode of cerebrovascular stroke (AVC).

Other risk factors were also present in the following percentage: obesity (20%), vein surgery vein (15%), history of DVT (2.5% for males and 5% for females) and a history of surgery and / or leg fracture (5%). Pregnancy was present in 70% of women surveyed.

DISCUSSION

Facing the sociodemographic characteristics of this study, we noticed that the predominant among the surveyed were female, both in the age group of up to 59 years as on more than 60 years, in a 3:1 relation for woman-man of. This dominance was present in study in Primmary Heathcare Units and Family Health Units, in the city of Natal (NUNES, 2006; NUNES et al, 2006). In a study at the Clinical Hospital of USP Medical School (BERGONSE, RIVITTI, 2006), the predominance shown to be a little higher (4:1) and in two international studies, has shown below: 1,88:1 (FRADE et al, 2005) and 1,6:1 (VALENCIA et al, 2001). Commonly to the referred studies, we have the characteristic that women tend to develop more VU than men.

As for the age group, we found that the data in our study revealed itself as different from the majority of other studies. While studies report that the majority of cases of VU happen in the age group above 60 years (BERGONSE, RIVITTI, 2006; FRADE et al, 2005; ARAUJO et al, 2003; VALENCIA et al, 2001), our study showed that the majority of the VU patients was in the age group unitl 59 years. This relative difference may be due to the various locations where the studies were developed with the diversified social and health conditions.

Regarding the occupation and the financial and education conditions, we realize that the interviewed patients were in a very precarious economic level, without current occupation and with a low level of education. This reality was also included in national studies (NUNES, 2006; TORRES et al, 2006). For Valencia et al (2006), these factors can contribute to the VU chronicity.

Regarding the health characteristics of health - with predominace of venous insufficiency, history of venous disease and DVT, presence of varicose veins, obesity, orthostatic position, and associated morbidities, such as diabetes, cardiopathy and HAS - we have seen that this combination of risk factors predispose the development and contribute to the difficulty in healing ulcers. Torres et al. (2006), Nunes (2006), Valencia et al. (2001) and Friar et al. (2005) found this scenery and corroborate with the relationship between history and the chronicity of venous ulcers.

CONCLUSION

In this study, we diagnose the sociodemographic and health situation of a sample of the population attended by surgical clinic ambulatory of Onofre Lopes University Hospital. We had identified a clientele of VU patients predominantly female, mostly in an age group until 59 years, with low schooling and family income levels, unoccupied, featuring stories of venous insufficiency, of DVT, venous surgery and orthostatic position, with varicose veins, cardiopathy, HAS and diabetes.

Realities presented by national and international studies also share this diagnosis, as the venous ulcers are a worldwide major public health problem, in Brazil, and also in the state of Rio Grande do Norte.

From the knowledge of this population, we can support the planning of a full and resolutive assistance and, therefore, offer a healthcare service of quality to people with VU and their families.

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VENOUS ULCERS IN USERS ASSISTED ON ONOFRE LOPES UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, AT NATAL/RN: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH CHARACTERIZATION

ABSTRACT

Descriptive research that objectived identifying the sociodemographic and health characteristics of people with venous ulcers (VU) assisted on Onofre Lopes University Hospital (HUOL), in the city of Natal / RN. The target population is composed of 40 VU patients, attended by angiologists in surgical clinic ambulatory of this hospital. The study received assent of the Ethics Committee of Rio Grande do Norte Federal University (Protocol n.169/06). The data-collection was performed in surgical clinic ambulatory of HUOL, through structured interview, non-participant observation in the curative changes and VU patients' records review. In this study, we had identified a clientele of VU patients predominantly female, mostly in an age group until 59 years, with low schooling and family income levels, unoccupied, featuring stories of venous insufficiency, of DVT, venous surgery and orthostatic position, with varicose veins, cardiopathy, HAS and diabetes. The characterization of this clientele could help in planning a full and resolutive assistance to people with VU and their families.

KEYWORDS: Venous ulcers; University Hospital; Characterization.

ULCERATION VEINE SUR LES UTILISATEURS SERVIS A L'HOPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO ONOFRE LOPES, DANS NATAL / RN: CARACTERISATION SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIQUES ET DE SANTE.

RÉSUMÉ

Recherche descriptif des objectifs qui identifient les caractéristiques socio-démographiques et de la santé des personnes ayant des ulcères veineux (UV) se sont rencontrés à l'hôpital universitaire Onofre Lopes (HUOL), dans la municipalité de Noël / RN. La population cible est composée de 40 transporteurs des UV, en présence de Chirurgien vasculaire en clinique de chirurgie ambulatoire de cet hôpital. L'étude a reçu l'avis conforme du Comité d'éthique de l'Université fédérale de Rio Grande do Norte (Protocole n.169/06). La collecte des données a été réalisée dans la clinique de chirurgie ambulatoire de la HUOL grâce interview structurée, l'observation non participante dans le négoce des soins et de la consultation des registres des détenteurs d'UV. Avec cette étude, un client d'identifier les détenteurs d'Uvs prédominance féminine, surtout dans un âge maximum de 59 ans, avec un faible niveau de scolarité et le revenu familial, inoccupé, avec des histoires de TVP insuffisance veineuse, la chirurgie veineuse et de la position de orthostatique, Avec varices, les maladies cardiaques, le diabète et l'A. La caractérisation de cette clientèle pourrait contribuer à la planification d'une assistance et résolutoire aux titulaires des UV et de leurs familles.

MOTS CLES: Ulcération Venosas; University Hospital; Caractérisation.

ÚLCERA VENOSA EN USUARIOS ATENDIDOS EN EL HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO ONOFRE LOPES, EN NATAL/RN: CARACTERIZACIÓN SOCIODEMOGRÁFICA Y DE SALUD.

RESUMEN

Investigación descriptiva que objetivó identificar las características sociodemográficas y de salud de los portadores de ulceras venosas (UV) en el Hospital Universitario Onofre Lopes (HUOL), en la ciudad de Natal/RN. La población muestreada se compuso por 40 portadores de UV, atendidos por angiólogo, en la clínica quirúrgica de este hospital. El estudio obtuvo parecer favorable del Comité de Ética de la Universidad Federal de Rio Grande do Norte (Protocolo n.169/06). La toma de datos fue realizada en la clínica quirúrgica del HUOL, por medio de entrevista estructurada, observación no participante durante los intercambios de preparaciones y consulta a la historia clínica del paciente portadores de UV. Con este estudio, identificamos a clientela de los portadores de Uvs predominante femenino, en su mayoría en una tasa etaria de hasta 59 años, con nivel de estudios bajos y de renta familiar, el parado, presentando historias de insuficiencia venosa, TVP, cirugía venosa y de posición ortostatica, con las venas varicosas, cardiopatia, HAS y diabetes. La caracterización de esta clientela podrá auxiliar el planeamiento de una asistencia integral y resolutoria a los portadores UV y sus familiares.

PALABRAS LLAVES: Úlceras Venosas; Hospital Universtiraio; Caracterización.

ÚLCERA VENOSA EM USUÁRIOS ATENDIDOS NO HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO ONOFRE LOPES, EM NATAL/RN: CARACTERIZAÇÃO SOCIODEMOGRÁFICA E DE SAÚDE.

RESUMO

Pesquisa descritiva que objetivou identificar as características sociodemográficas e de saúde dos portadores de úlceras venosas (UV) atendidos no Hospital Universitário Onofre Lopes (HUOL), no município de Natal/RN. A população alvo foi composta por 40 portadores de UV, atendidos por angiologistas, no ambulatório de clínica cirúrgica deste hospital. O estudo obteve parecer favorável do Comitê de Ética da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (Protocolo n.169/06). A coleta de dados foi realizada no ambulatório de clínica cirúrgica do HUOL, por meio de entrevista estruturada, observação não-participante durante as trocas de curativos e consulta aos prontuários dos portadores de UV. Com este estudo, identificamos uma clientela de portadores de Uvs predominantemente feminina, em sua maioria numa faixa etária de até 59 anos, com baixo nível de escolaridade e de renda familiar, desocupada, apresentando histórias de insuficiência venosa, de TVP, de cirurgia venosa e de posição ortostática, com veias varicosas, cardiopatia, HAS e diabetes. A caracterização desta clientela poderá auxiliar no planejamento de uma assistência integral e resolutiva aos portadores de UV e seus familiares.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Úlceras Venosas; Hospital Universitário; Caracterização.