ANALYSIS OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NEOPLASTIC WOUNDS, ODOR AND TREATMENT: A CROSS STUDY
ANÁLISE DE ASSOCIAÇÃO ENTRE FERIDAS NEOPLÁSICAS, ODOR E TRATAMENTO: ESTUDO TRANSVERSAL
ANÁLISIS DE ASOCIACIÓN ENTRE LAS HERIDAS NEOPLÁSICAS, OLOR Y TRATAMIENTO: ESTUDIO TRANSVERSAL

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ABSTRACT
Objective: examine associations between size of neoplastic wounds, odor and treatment used to construct a protocol for nursing interventions. Method: clinical study of observational and cross-sectional type, and of a quantitative approach, which will be developed in the outpatient palliative care at Antônio Pedro University Hospital, with patients seen at the clinic between May and September 2014. It will be considered the record of the nursing on the odor treatment and lesion size. There were applied statistical procedures and descriptive measures of frequency tables and multiple correspondence analyses to verify the existence of association between variables. The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, CAAE No. 03959812.6.0000.5243. Expected results: contributing to quality of life of patients and their families, implications for social interaction considering problems like odor and oozing sores coming from the tumor wounds those can be minimized with appropriate processes and products for the treatment. Descriptors: Wounds and Injuries; Oncology Nursing; Nursing Process.

RESUMO
Objetivo: analisar associações entre o tamanho das feridas neoplásicas, odor e tratamento utilizado para construção de um protocolo de intervenções de enfermagem. Método: estudo clínico do tipo observacional, transversal, de abordagem quantitativa, que será desenvolvido no ambulatório de cuidados paliativos, do Hospital Universitário Antônio Pedro, com pacientes atendidos no ambulatório, entre maio e setembro de 2014. Será analisado o registro da consulta de enfermagem acerca do odor, tamanho da lesão e tratamento. Os procedimentos estatísticos serão as medidas descritivas, tabelas de frequência e análise de correspondência múltipla para verificar a existência de associação entre as variáveis. O projeto de pesquisa foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa, CAAE n° 03959812.6.0000.5243. Resultados esperados: contribuir para qualidade de vida do paciente e de seus familiares, repercussões para o convívio social considerando problemas como odor e exsudação oriundos das feridas tumorais e que podem ser minimizados com processos e produtos adequados para o seu tratamento. Descriptores: Ferimentos e Lesões; Enfermagem Oncológica; Processo de Enfermagem.

RESUMEN
Objetivo: examinar las asociaciones entre el tamaño de las heridas neoplásicas, olor y el tratamiento utilizado para construir un protocolo para las intervenciones de enfermería. Método: estudio clínico del tipo observacional y transversal, y enfoque cuantitativo, que se desarrollará en la atención paliativa ambulatoria, Hospital Universitario Antônio Pedro, con los pacientes atendidos en la clínica entre mayo y septiembre de 2014. Será considerado el registro de enfermería en el tratamiento de olores y tamaño de la lesión. Los procedimientos estadísticos son medidas descriptivas de tablas de frecuencias y análisis de correspondencias múltiples para verificar la existencia de asociación entre las variables. El proyecto de investigación fue aprobado por el Comité de Ética en Investigación, CAAE No 03959812.6.0000.5243. Resultados esperados: contribuir a la calidad de vida de los pacientes y sus familias, las consecuencias para la interacción social, teniendo en cuenta problemas como el mal olor proveniente del tumor y rezuma llagas y puede ser minimizada con los procesos y los productos adecuados para su tratamiento. Descriptores: Heridas y Lesiones; Enfermería Oncológica; Proceso de Enfermería.

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INTRODUCTION

The outlook for global health has been altered by intense changes in lifestyle of the population. While the development of new allied technologies to the medical advancement contributes to the increase of life expectancy, the aging population proportional shows the transition in the epidemiology of diseases among the world's population (mainly developed and industrialized countries).

In Brazil, in the twentieth century, the analysis of morbidity and mortality and population structure point to a significant reduction in infectious and parasitic diseases are beginning to have their impact reduced, giving rise to chronic non communicable diseases. Neoplasms are among the chronic non communicable diseases transmitted that require increased attention by governments. According to the National Cancer Institute, neoplasms appear as an obvious public health problem in that the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated incidence of 27 million cases of cancer, 17 million cancer deaths and 75 million people living annually with cancer in 2030.

These data lead to the reflection on the accessibility to cancer treatment and the possible consequences of delayed access to health facilities, not only for the patient and his family, but also to the impact on cost of treatment for the Unique Health System (SUS). Severity of the delay in cancer treatment and the problems of accessibility to health care services ranging from the first symptom to the query, the first query to the access to reference service and even the first review for this service to the specific treatment. Such problems have repercussions for the possibility of healing and worsening of the disease. Allowing nurses to the possibility of interventions restricted only to ensure the quality of life in a mode called palliative care, where healing is not a goal towards the patient with advanced cancer.

Considering the numerous activities implemented on patients with advanced cancer, palliative care, highlights the care of individuals of neoplastic injured patients, affecting the skin form of progressive, disfiguring the body, becoming friable, painful, secretive and foul odor. In this sense, constitutes a challenge for the nursing staff, to offer effective, aesthetic and comfortable dressing for patients with these lesions. This requires that the nursing staff is prepared to act in an organized manner and guided by scientific warranty for quality of care, since this type of injury the goal is not healing.

It is necessary that nurses learn to recognize the seriousness of these injuries, and especially about the effects of products used without curative in these lesions, whereas some of these products can induce to cell division and subsequent tumor progression. Given the above, this study aims to contribute to the quality of life of people with cancer and changes in skin integrity related to treatment itself or from the course of the disease, especially for the impact on social life of these patients considering some soft tissue impairments can cause pain, exudate and odor that can be minimized with appropriate processes and products. For this study intends to prove or disprove the following hypothesis: There is a correlation between the size of the wound, odor and / or treatment used, impacting the nursing care and treatment response.

OBJECTIVES

- General
  - Analyzing possible associations between size of neoplastic wounds, odor treatment used to construct a protocol for nursing interventions.
- Specific
  - Identifying the hospital records of patients with malignant wounds in Palliative care modality variables: odor, size and treatment.
  - Identifying on literature the processes and products used in neoplastic wounds, considering the objective of treatment odor control.
  - Discussing the association between the variables proposed to construct a protocol for nursing interventions directed at new cases of advanced cancer associated with neoplastic wound, to improve the quality of life of these patients.

METHOD

Clinical study of observational, cross-sectional type, of a quantitative approach that will be developed during the non-participant observation of nursing visits in outpatient palliative care, Antônio Pedro University Hospital, and later in the charts.

A convenience sample will consist of all patients who meet the inclusion criteria, from May to September 2014. Constitute criteria for inclusion in the sample: Introduced solid malignant tumor of any topography, having a
diagnosis of advanced cancer and tumor wound in the first nursing consultation in the outpatient palliative care. Exclusion criteria include: patients with lesions arising from radiotherapy (radiodermatitis).

For analysis purposes will be considered: the registration of the nursing nurse outpatient palliative care for the patient enrolled in the sport, looking for a description that reveals information like size of the lesion, presence of odor and products used in the treatment of wound.

Statistical analyses to be used in procedures are the descriptive statistics, frequency tables and multiple correspondence analyses to verify the existence of association between variables. A literature review for information about processes and products used in tumor wounds will be used considering how treatment goals of odor control, based on the data obtained from analysis and literature review, nursing interventions, targeted to sample, in order to systematize nursing care will be discussed.

In compliance with Resolution No. 466/2012 (BRAZIL, 2012) of the National Health Council (CNS), which determines the regulatory guidelines for research involving humans, the research project was submitted to the Research Ethics Committee at the University Hospital Antônio Pedro and was approved by the CAAE No 03959812.6.0000.5243, number of opinion No. 183,757 on 11/01/2013. The participation of the subjects in the study implies agreement and signing the Declaration of Consent/IC.

It is intended to contribute to the quality of life of people with cancer and changes in skin integrity related to treatment itself or from the course of the disease. Especially the impact on social life of these patients considering some soft tissue impairments those can cause odor and reduced quality of life that can be minimized through the care system.

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WAITED RESULTS

REFERENCES